





JAMES O. THOMAS, Editor.  
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—It was decided at the Cabinet meeting Friday to postpone the extra session of Congress until October 15th.

—The demand for postal cards increases monthly. The number of these cards issued during April was 20,720,000.

—Governor Hartranft has issued his order as commander of the G. A. R. for the general observance of Decoration Day.

—President Garrett has ordered the employees on the Baltimore and Ohio road to make no distinction between white and colored people.

—Gen. Butler had a long talk with the President on Sunday, and on Monday the appointment of his nephew was revoked. The General is not yet reconciled to the President's Southern policy.

—Thurloe Weed looks eighty years old, and is very feeble. He lives quietly in a comfortable house on Twelfth street near Fifth avenue, New York. The house is remarkable for the display of flowers in the window.

—The million dollars that the sewing machine monopolists pooled for another extension of their patents did not secure their end. Hereafter the sewing machine is to be within the reach of families of small means—those that really require it.

—Two patents on sewing machines have expired. One of them is what is called the four-feed invention. These are among the last of the important patents held by the sewing machine combination. These patents were granted to J. Bachelder, and have been in force for twenty-eight years. They have been extended twice.

—Rev. John Miller, on trial for heresy before the New Brunswick Presbytery, was convicted on Friday and deposed from the ministry after he should renounce his errors. The vote on his conviction and deposition was unanimous. He gave notice of an appeal to the Synod. Mr. Miller was convicted of teaching that the soul is not immortal, but dies with the body, and is revived at the resurrection; that Christ inherited the sin of Adam, and needed and obtained redemption by his own death; and that there is but one person in the God-head.

—The Mexican border troubles were considered in the Cabinet meeting Tuesday, and it was decided that the organized depredations upon the property of American citizens in Texas must be stopped without further delay by the Mexican authorities. The State Department will immediately re-open correspondence with the Mexican Government on the subject and, unless Mexico promptly takes measures to prevent further incursions on our territory, our military forces under General Ord will probably be authorized to cross the Rio Grande in pursuit of the marauders.

—Hon. Allen C. Hamer, member of Congress from Philadelphia, has just returned from Washington. While there he visited Secretary Thompson of the Navy Department, and during the conversation which ensued the League Island Naval Station was referred to. The Secretary said that he proposed to visit League Island some time before the assembling of Congress. He was anxious and determined to make that place what it was intended it should be, the greatest naval station in the world. Last Congress the Senate voted \$650,000 to go on with the work, but Holman, in the House struck it out. It was a great outburst to do so. Millions should be voted to go on with this work. It was the place of all others for our iron-clads to harbor. He was determined that they should harbor at League Island, and was now ordering them to that place. The Secretary referred to the necessity of an extensive dry-dock at League Island. "Without this," he said, "we can only fit out vessels, that is, victual and arm them. We want to build and repair them there." He said he would strongly urge upon Congress a liberal appropriation for this dry dock.

—Col. A. K. McClure is in Washington, taking a close view of the Administration, and the result of his inspection are especially gratifying. He finds an "atmosphere of frankness that put all the skill of management at fault, and the trade of political manipulation seems to be out of date." He has talked with the President, and is sure the postponement of the extra session was his act, because Mr. Hayes believes the "country must need repose from political and financial agitation, and that a summer and fall of rest will bring Congress back to the capital well prepared by the faithful office of patriotic public opinion for the dissipation consideration of vital measures likely to demand legislation." He believes the President does not shrink from criticism, and is convinced he means to reform the civil service. He adds: "The President is frank and outspoken as to his purpose to recommend a liberal system of public improvement, to embolden the rapid prosecution of such public buildings and other Government enterprises as have been begun and must be completed sooner or later, and such other improvements of a national character as may be dictated by sound public policy. While it is not assumed that the Government must find employment for idle labor, it will be urged that in a period of general prostration in industrial circles it should not add to the widespread suffering by the suspension, or postponement of its necessary improvements."

—Gen. Butler gives a lively account of his interview with the president. It must be given entire for condensation would ruin it. "Yes, Sir, I have had a very delightful interview and understanding with the President. I told him I was delighted that he had postponed the session, and that it would eventuate in our being able to organize the House. I told him that if the Southern people behaved themselves and kept their pledges it would be the first time they ever did so, and that they should have due credit for their good faith from me. But I thought he ought to have the recent murders in Mississippi inquired into, and I told him of those who were of the opinion that they were outrageous massacres, caused by political hate. He said the matter was being inquired into. I gave him to understand that I had learned an effort was being made to displace Dr. Parker, postmaster at New Orleans. He is my brother-in-law. Gen. Key was in the room, and he was at once rebuffed by the President that Parker was not to be touched for the present. I told the President that Samuel Bowles was in the ante-room, and that perhaps Adams was somewhere around, at which the President looked alarmed, and I followed up my advantage by just giving the President my opinion of Samuel Bowles. I think I have talked every game he was after. The President asked me about the seven schooner loads of paving stones from Cape Ann Quarry, now lying at the Washington wharves, and I told him they were purchased by contractors, and that it was the best stone in the world. I did say a good word for Mullet, for he would always buy the Cape Ann stone when he was architect. The statements that I am on bad terms with the President are false. We will show the Democracy next fall how we stand. I am going to join in the campaign in Ohio, in September next."

Little progress has been made in the war between Russia and Turkey, both powers having been engaged in concentrating their armies and making preparations for the conflict. Several engagements have been reported in Asia Minor at the Eastern part of the Black Sea, but there has been no serious battle. At the last account the Russians were investing Kars, near which there had been some fighting. Austria has made a virtual declaration of neutrality to the following effect: "Austria maintains an attitude of benevolent interest in the Christian subjects of the Porte, and while observing strict neutrality, reserves the right to protect its own interests, or intervene with efforts for the cessation or localization of the conflict. The Ministers recognize the Empire's intimate connection with and interest in the affairs of European Turkey, but deem a resort to warlike measures for their protection unnecessary, in view of the attitude of the other powers, and the cordial support the Government can command from the representatives of the people whenever action becomes necessary."

The Porte notified the representatives of the powers at Constantinople that it had declared a blockade of the whole of the Russian coast of the Black Sea. A delay of three days would be granted vessels wishing to enter, and five days to those intending to leave the Black Sea.

A London Times despatch from Vienna of Monday, the 7th, says rumors had come there from Constantinople that Kars had fallen. It was repeated by a despatch from Constantinople on Saturday the 8th, that there had been a great Russian victory near Kars. Fifty thousand prisoners are said to have been taken. Kars is invested by 50,000 Russians, and the Second Russian corps is in full march upon Erzerum.

A Constantinople despatch of May 5th to the London Daily Telegraph says: "The news of the Russian defeat at Batum and the capture of three of their guns has been confirmed by a letter received there yesterday. Everything tends to show, however, the Russians are very strong in Asia, and are likely to advance quickly."

The London Standard's correspondent at Constantinople reports that the Porte has received a telegram from Mukhtar Pasha announcing that he occupied a strong position between Kars and Erzerum and is confident he can stop the Russian advance.

—The Southern correspondent of *The Cincinnati Commercial* has been studying the situation of parties in South Carolina under the Government of Hampton, and he comes to this conclusion: "To all intents and purposes the Republican party in South Carolina is today dead. It can do nothing, it can elect nobody. There is a widespread and almost frenzied determination upon the part of the whites never to allow it to come to power again, and they never will. By superior intelligence and resources they will gradually but effectually crush it out. They have had enough of it, and will go to war before they will allow it to come to power again. This fierce antagonism is not without cause. The career of the Republican party here has been a libel upon civilization. Its rule has been imbecility and robbery. Offices and public trusts were bought and sold without shame. The Legislature was little less than a den of thieves. Democrats also operating from the outside were largely mixed up in robbing the State, as will be shown upon full investigation. But of course the bulk of the blame must rest with those in power."

—That the Americans are a reading people is manifest by the statistics of the Newspaper Press of the country, as given in the *Newspaper Directory* for 1877, just issued by S. M. Pettengill & Co., the well known Advertising Agents of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. There are reported in it the names, character (political, agricultural, religious, medical, etc.), and names of publishers of no less than 710 dailies, 72 tri-weeklies, 125 semi-weeklies, 6,000 weeklies, 122 semi-monthlies, 771 monthlies, 10 bi-monthlies and 40 quarterlies, published in the United States and the British American Provinces. The Directory shows the number of each of the editions which are published in each State, Territory or Province. The book contains 876 pages, and embraces an immense amount of valuable information, showing labor and care in its collection and preparation. It gives all necessary facts for an advertiser to know about \$574 separate publications, while it is also interesting and valuable for the general reader, the student of American periodical literature, and the observer of American institutions. "The book is sold at the low price of \$1.00 per copy."

—About 11 o'clock last Tuesday night a man called at the drug store of Dr. Frank, at Kensington avenue and Somerset street, Philadelphia, and told the Doctor that his services were required at Frankford road and Ann street, where a woman was very ill. The Doctor started on the expedition, and in a short time after his departure three men appeared at the door of the store and aroused the mother of the proprietor. They said that they wanted to get some medicine. The door was opened, and then one of the men produced a pistol, and pointing it at the head of Mrs. Frank, threatened to kill her if she did not tell where the money was kept. Mrs. Frank broke away, and running up stairs, put her head out of the window and cried "murder!" Instinctively the men in the store paid no attention to her, but broke open a few drawers and being unable to find any money, left the premises.

—There is every day plentiful news of active operations in Asia Minor by the Grand Duke Michael. The army is moving in a broad line from the Black sea to Kars, and thence to Batum, south of Constantinople. The importance of the reported capture of Kars by the Russians, depends somewhat upon its incidental results. It is hard to believe that the place can have fallen so soon, or that fifteen or seventeen thousand Turkish troops have been captured after a defense of but two days. Yet the reports come from both Constantinople and St. Petersburg; and it had been reported from the last named city that the assault would be made on Sunday, after the bombardment of Saturday. In any event, the Russian campaign in Asia Minor is being pushed with a degree of vigor in marked contrast to the dilatoriness of the campaign on the Danube.

—A terrible famine is raging in the Chihli and Shantung districts of China. In a village visited by Europeans the inhabitants were putting on one of their sufferings by suicide, and in one family the father and mother buried their children alive, that they might not give their agonies. The people have devoured the grass and the foliage of the trees, and the efforts of the Government and the priests have been insufficient to meet the needs of the famishing multitudes. China is so densely populated, and the facilities for internal traffic so inadequate, that a failure of crops in any large section of the empire is sure to cause awful distress.

—Mary Clemmer writes of Wade Hampton: "Washington to the manner born deem him the consummate dower of civility, a six foot knight, a king of lances and spur. His face is a battle-field, with the tracks of conflict running all over it."

—Ex-Governor Warmoth says the Democratic party has already begun to split in Louisiana, through a sharp antagonism between Gov. Nichols, who is an old time Whig, and Lieut.-Gov. Wilks, who is a Bourbon Democrat.

—Dr. Richard A. Robertson, of Titusville, has just secured a \$60,000 legacy from Scotland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1877.  
EDITOR GAZETTE.—The political situation changes but slightly nowadays since affairs of State have gotten themselves into the old fashioned groove. Washington becomes a dull old town during the recess, just as does the country village during the vacation of its college and consequent absence of its students. Hence we have every desire for Congress to convene sooner than the President has indicated in October. But were we compelled to listen during the approaching "dog-days" to the buncombe speeches bought and paid for by the members, from our penny a liners, at so much a folio, and then delivered to empty benches, and in many cases not at all, or were we compelled to read them after insertion in the *Record*, we fear we would pray to be spared from further Congresses, and would be content to have the grass grow upon our streets, as it does upon those of our old and delapidated sister city of Alexandria, whose only stock in trade consists of the church which Washington attended. Deferring the meeting of Congress until October, is regarded as a shrewd dodge by the Democrats, for they have persistently claimed they intended to carry the Ohio election by means of their measures introduced and discussed during the summer. They say the people will accept Mr. Hayes' action in withdrawing the troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, hence it is not an issue. But that the West is so inimical to the administration silver policy, that full debate upon the matter would sweep Ohio into the Democratic ranks, and secure the defeat of Stanley Matthews as successor to himself in the Senate. They are making a great ado over the poor soldier whose pay will be delayed, forgetting that during the war prompt payment was the rare exception, and that the nation will not in these hard times deprecate two months delay, since Democracy in violation of the Constitution and laws, refused to make any provision whatever for either bread, clothes or pay when in session last Congress. The President also thinks the country will support his Southern policy, and in accordance with this view, Senator Blaine, in a letter to a friend in this city, has intimated that he will make no opposition, but that he desires a thorough discussion of the Southern situation, that the whole question may be understood by his constituents, who are soon to enter upon another campaign. Letters from Pennsylvania express the same wishes.

SILVER.  
This vexed question hounds Secretary Sherman, and he is exercising his wits how to bury it forever. The action of the Illinois and Ohio legislatures in making silver a legal tender for all amounts, is regarded by him as pre-eminently unwise at the present, inasmuch, as he says, values will necessarily be unsettled, and the inevitable obstacles thrown in the way of specie resumption. Should Congress revive the silver agitation, he will insist upon being allowed to fully test the experiment in 1879, and will not abate his opposition to the bimetal standard, which will drive, he claims, all the gold out of the country, and bring upon us again all the evils resulting from legal tender paper. Silver in the East is becoming a drug. Banks refuse to take it excepting to small amounts, and merchants complain bitterly against it. In Baltimore the business men, who receive it in large quantities from the South, are at a loss how to dispose of it. But perhaps Ohio and Illinois will absorb all excess.

FRED DOUGLASS.  
Marshall Douglass was called on recently by John Harris. These two men were slaves together, and endeavored to escape by means of a pass forged by Douglass, but were captured. Douglass afterward escaped, but Harris remained in slavery till the war freed him. Hearing only a few days ago of Douglass, and what time had done for him, he at once came to see him. The pass was talked over between them, and it doubtless was a glad reunion. Forty one years of separation had brought changes to each, but had not sufficed to obliterate the warm memories of their former attachment, and share in the dangers attending their failed escape.

PAISON BROWNSON.  
It is with regret that we notice the death of this old patriot, though at no time since 1860, would we have been surprised at his decease, for he has been clinging to life by a mere thread only. Paralysis marked him then for the grays, and but for his indomitable will power, by which he was able to bear up under severe physical oppressions; grim death would have gained him into eternity long ago. I met him in Knoxville, in January, 1867, and as I listened to his whispers, for disease had destroyed his voice, I thought a few months only would suffice for his existence. The country knows little of the terrible hardships and sufferings of the late Tennessee loyalist during the rebellion. Relentless and merciless guerrillas murdered not only loyal combatants, but did not spare their aged parents or helpless children. Whole counties we written all over with blood and outrage, and now that he, who above all others, made late Tennessee loyal to the Union, is gone, the nation should mourn him as one of its departed great.

Gen. Grant is gone, but he leaves us a constant reminder of him in the case of a contingent of his regular order, which will not be for at least two years hence, unless Congress desire some means by which the accumulated business may be disposed of. Biggins is the lunatic who was put in the Insane Asylum for his antics in the White House, and whom Gen. Grant visited through the kindness of Biggins's daughter, as per evidence taken by the Democrats last summer. As Biggins is wealthy, his lawyers doubtless will reap a harvest in prosecuting this farcical matter, which ought to be inconspicuously kicked out of our courts. It seems a pity that Gen. Grant did not plead the statute, which would bar him from suit, and spare us the spectacle of seeing shysters bring a President into court to contest a suit instituted at the wishes of a lunatic.

D. D.  
—Write *Arctur* for May, after its spirited front-page. "The Children's Moving Day," opens with a quaint story by Mrs. H. G. Rowe, entitled "Mrs. White's Party," a festivity which the guests attend in their night-dresses. It is followed by "A peep into a Lure Kingdom," being an interesting account of a Parisian convent where fine ladies are made. In No. V. of Wan. M. F. Round's charming "Child Marian Abroad," Child Marian visits the Pope and procures the Papal Blessing for her doll and upon a bunch for Bridget at home. In "Quintessence Girls," Sophie May's serial, Emily in the height of her girlhood encounters some of life's serious aspects. "Good-For-Nothing Polly," Miss Farman's serial is concluded, leaving the chief personage fit to become the hero of another story as "Good-For-Something Polly." "Empress Josephine and the Juggler," by Miss Mary Wager-Fisher and "The Last Tournament," are also excellent stories. The attraction of the number, however, to many readers, will be No. IX of the Post Home's Series of papers contributed by R. H. Stoddard. It relates to Bayard Ruston, and gives portraits and views of Taylor's home at Cedarcroft, accompanied by pages of delightful personal gossip.

The number is completed by poems from Mrs. L. O. Whiton, Clara G. Dolliver, &c., including No. V. of the fairy adventures of Minnie Perkins Paul, by John Brownjohn, together with the Popular Science Club, Tangled Knots, Parlor Pastimes, Post-office Department and Music.

Only \$2.00 per annum. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston.

—H. V. Radfield, the brilliant correspondent of *The Cincinnati Commercial*, is a teetotaler. He says that during his travels in the South he is invited at least 100 times a year to "take a drink." He always firmly, but politely, begs to be excused, giving as his reason that he never indulges in spirituous or malt liquors, and he describes in a very amusing manner the effect of this abstinence upon the average Southern gentleman. First, he looks at the correspondent's feet, then slowly raises his eyes, taking in by degrees his whole person until he reaches the top of his head. Then his eyes are slowly depressed until they again rest upon the ground, when he steps back one or two paces, puts his hands on his hips, and, after a moment's pause says, with a tone of great astonishment, "Well, I'll be damned!"

—Andrew S. Hohenbeck, proprietor of the Franklin House in Waterloo, N. Y., has a fish taken from Cayuga lake that no fisherman recognizes as among the known fishes. On Sunday night the fish jumped out of the aquarium and was apparently dead. In the morning, to preserve it, Mr. Hohenbeck put it into a jar of whiskey, and there it remained until the next morning. Then, thinking at it he found it alive, he at once returned it to the aquarium, where it is apparently as well as ever.

A delicate complexion is best compared to a blooming rose; but when the countenance is disfigured with blotches and pimples, like words in a rose-leaf, the sufferer should promptly use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture which quickly and effectually eradicates such unsightly evidences of impure blood.

—John Hall, colored, caused a sensation by sitting down at the door of the Treasurer's office, Pittsburgh. Hall had the small pox and there were few takers paid for a while.

—It is reported on excellent authority that the English Mission, but that he has not yet decided whether he will take it or not.

—The State Department has been officially notified that the coasting trade of Angola, heretofore closed to all but Portuguese vessels, will be open to all American and foreign vessels.

—Barroughs & Wing, tobacco brokers, of Richmond, Va., have failed, with liabilities, estimated at nearly \$100,000. Their assets, consisting mainly of debts, fall far short of their liabilities.

—The Baron Rothschild, who is at the head of the Vienna firm, is said by the papers of this city to possess a net annual income of \$30,000,000. This is the small sum of \$75,000 a day.

—May & Co., the principal metal and hardware firm in Boston, have suspended, owing to bad debts and the changing in value of the past four years. Their liabilities are \$800,000; assets not stated.

—Two church members in Atlanta, Ga., quarreled over the question of the control of money raised to cover the heating and warming of the church while the congregation were sleeping.

—The railroad blockade at Lafayette, Ind., is broken by order of Judge Graham who directs all trains to proceed in the route closed to be dissolved, and that the railroad company be restored to all its rights.

—A school law recently adopted in Missouri, requires school boards to give the preference to colored schools, and prohibits the employment of a white teacher for a colored school, when a competent colored one can be had.

—France has presented the two magnificent vases, which were on exhibition in the French department of the Main building to the city of Philadelphia. They are beautifully ornamented and are valued at \$5,000.

—The official report of the surrender of Crazy Horse shows that the whole number of Indians that surrendered with him, was 889, of whom 217 were men, and that 2,000 ponies and 117 stand of arms were also given up.

—The Centennial Board of Finance have paid into the Treasury of the United States \$1,000,000 as a result of the appropriation made by Government to the Centennial Exhibition. The remaining \$600,000 will be paid next week.

—The suit of the State of New Jersey against the holders of the late State Treasurer, Josephus Sney, to recover \$44,000, the sum of his embezzlement, with two years' interest, was commenced in the Circuit Court of Mercer county, on Tuesday.

—The new American play, with the Chinese title of "Ah-Sin"—the joint production of Mark Twain and Bret Harte—was produced for the first time at Ford's Theatre in Washington, Tuesday evening. A crowded audience was present, and the play, it is stated, excited great laughter and applause, and was a decided success.

—Miss Mary Peyton, a highly accomplished granddaughter of the late Bishop Johns, of Virginia, has become governess to the children of the President. Hearing that Mrs. Hayes was looking for a teacher, she went without recommendation to the White House and applied for the vacancy. The President's wife received her very kindly and promised after a long conversation to make inquiries and communicate with her forthwith. The result of her inquiries was favorable to the untutored young lady, who was engaged as governess for her children at a handsome salary.

—On Sunday afternoon, at Norristown, William Stewart, a mason, and Michael Sherry, a laborer, quarreled over some money, and subsequently indulged in a fight. Sherry was badly beaten, and after the difficulty went to his home, obtained a pistol and then returned to the scene of the trouble. Stewart was still there, and Sherry advanced to within a few feet of him and fired. The ball entered Stewart's left side, just below the ribs, causing a dangerous, probably fatal, wound. Sherry was arrested on Monday, and held to await the result of this antagonist's injuries.

—A man who gave the name of J. H. Martin, and said he was from Philadelphia, was arrested in St. Louis, on Monday, for attempting to pass a forged draft of \$20,000 for Philadelphia.

He offered it in payment for a pluming mill which he had purchased. He also opened an account with the Manufacturers' Bank by depositing three drafts, one for \$27,000 on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, two for \$11,000 and \$1,000 respectively on the First National Bank of New York. A number of blank drafts and checks of different banks throughout the country, bank books and other papers were found upon him.

—The "Baby's Best Friend" is the most appropriate title for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is absolutely safe for children of all ages, and other powerful agents, is perfectly safe and reliable under all circumstances, and by allaying the usual Coughs and Bowel Disorders of Infants, and relieving them from fretting and crying, is infinitely to itself and annoying to all. Price 25 cents.

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Your consideration is respectfully requested to the Grand Depot at Thirteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, as a place of supply for Dry Goods, Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Hats, Clothing, and Cloths for making up purposes. The house was founded as a Clothing house in 1861, and grew year by year, enlarging its departments to include other goods, because it seemed right to use the same house and workmen, to distribute as many goods as possible, as this reduces the cost of goods to everybody. The Depot is probably the plainest business structure in the world. The principles of the house are the opposite of those generally followed by tradesmen, and whilst one here and another there, followed in part this plan, the writer believes that he had the privilege of founding the equitable system by which business is transacted at the old depot, namely:

- 1.—A uniform low price for everything—not one well known thing very low, and an unknown thing very high.
- 2.—The price the same to all, and no changes made for relatives or special friends.
- 3.—Any article, even cut goods, may be exchanged.
- 4.—Those who are disappointed with their purchases, can have their money returned with cheerfulness, if goods are returned in two weeks, uninjured.
- 5.—With each article sold a guarantee is given, setting forth this basis of sale.

Believing it a duty to do to the utmost whatever is giving one to do, your kind co-operation is earnestly desired.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Thirteenth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTE—Samples will be sent free, by mail, when letters of request are received.

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JOHN & JAMES DOBSON,

MANUFACTURERS,

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SPRING OPENING.

1,000 PIECES BODY BRUSSELS,

100 Patterns, 300 Shadings,

SUITABLE FOR ROOMS, HALLS, AND STAIRS,

\$1.30, USUAL PRICE \$2.00.

ROYAL VELVETS,

\$4.75, USUAL PRICE \$2.50.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

\$1.10, USUAL PRICE \$1.50.

EXTRA-SUPERFINES,

95 CENTS, USUAL PRICE \$1.15.

SUPERFINES,

85 CENTS, USUAL PRICE \$1.00.

A choice selection of the above, exquisitely colored, prettily adapted to the trade. One Price only. Selling Carpets made by any, all intermediate profit is saved in buying direct. Goods guaranteed as represented, or the money refunded.

NO MORE LAMP CHIMNEYS.

THE CRYSTAL ILLUMINATOR.

Greatest Invention of the Age.

Perfect Light. No More Lamp Chimneys. No More Breakage. No More Cleaning.

THE CRYSTAL ILLUMINATOR is unsurpassed for simplicity, perfection of light and cheapness. THE great objection heretofore of coal oil lamps has been the frequent breaking of chimneys, making it a very expensive light. It has, therefore, employed the mind of inventors to try to abolish this evil, which has finally been accomplished by the invention of the CRYSTAL ILLUMINATOR. It gives brilliancy of light, together with perfect safety.

Complete lamps can be applied to all gas fixtures, and the "Illuminator" to all family lamps with a burning of 200 per cent. for the same lighter gas.

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Manufacturer of all kinds of

FINE FURNITURE,

No. 600 Arch Street, Third Floor, Philadelphia.

Respectfully call attention to those in want of Fine Furniture. I have the facilities of getting up Furniture at a very low price.

LOOK!

R. TEMPLEMAN, Merchant Tailor,

714 Vine Street, Philadelphia.

To the People of Bucks County.

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